

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1098.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1803.

[VOLUME XVII]

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,
SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, Esq.

ROBERT POLLOCK.

April 19, 1803.

NOTICE.

ESCAPED from the Penitentiary on the night of the 16th instant, three of the convicts, viz. *Thomas Grant*, alias *Thomas Tiggings*, otherwise *Peter Keegan*, who was convicted at the district court of Suffolk, in October 1802, of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years confinement. He was born in the state of New-York, is 5 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, fair complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. He has a scar between his eyes on his nose; and is a watch maker by trade.

Joseph Caldwell, convicted of horse stealing, at the district court of Washington in May 1802, and sentenced to four years confinement. He was born in the county of Charlotte, in this state, is five feet eleven inches high, nineteen years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, and has a very down look when spoken to.

Robert Pearson, convicted at the district court held at the Sweet Springs in October 1802, of horse stealing, and sentenced to two years confinement. He was born in the county of Botetourt in this state, is 6 feet high, 28 years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. He is thin visaged, and has worked at the blacksmith's trade.

It is hoped that no exertion will be omitted by the citizens to apprehend these criminals, as no doubt is entertained but that the government will liberally reward those who shall apprehend them.

Martin Mims,

Keeper of the Penitentiary.
Penitentiary House, Richmond, }
Virginia, 18th April, 1803. }

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803,

Between
William Woolridge, Plaintiff,
And
James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leppard, Daniel Weinger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A General Meeting
OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal
Company,

IS requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Wednesday the 25th of May next. As matters of the utmost consequence to the company will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the members will not fail to attend, either personally or by proxy. All shares, on which the requisitions, heretofore made, shall not be paid on or before that day, will be then positively sold.

Robert Andrews, Pr.
Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robert Bayly,
James Hunter,
Directors.

April 21, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late William Ludwell Lee, Esq; of Green Springs, James City county, State of Virginia, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
Acting Executor.
Alexandria, District of Columbia,
April 14, 1803.

To RENT,
My HOUSE and LOT,
PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.
April 23, 1803.

The Subscriber
Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of
BROAD HOES,
Which he will dispose of very low, on credit of six months.

Wm. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his security for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 27th of the present month, (April) at Hanover court-house, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the said court-house stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by estimation 200 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler £300 2 3, with interest on £130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further sum of money that may appear to be due to the said Benjamin Toler, on the said day of sale, together with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803.

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the support which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the last season; and as that season is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnish through the ensuing summer, at all hours of the day, nice Relishes, accompanied by good Beer, and the best Ice Punch, made of arack, or otherwise, as may be wished.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivalled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of *James Thompson*, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } Assignees.
Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of *Joseph Anthony* Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorized by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.
Richmond, January 10, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 11th May, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the subscribers, all the remaining effects of *James Thompson*, bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,
In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Also, sundry articles of
MERCHANDIZE,

Suggested by the said Thompson to be

Consignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWEINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the lease of a HOUSE on the main street on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 16th May, 1806. Possession will be given on first July next.

Also, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Also, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchasers on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the Assignees.

Taylor & Brown,
Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

On Friday the 29th of May next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of A. R. Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the Waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond. The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn, and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of the purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A.
Henry E. Coleman, } R. Robertson.
March 30, 1803.

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday

the 9th instant, a negro man, by the name of EDMUND, he is a tall slender fellow, about 23 or 24 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, he is an artful fellow, has a wife in Richmond belonging to Mrs. Susanna Sharp. About six weeks ago I give him a permit, to try and get him a master, which I am informed he now holds. He has been employed in the boats that run the river to Lynchburg—this business I expect he will again attempt. It was but lately, that he was taken up in Richmond, and brought home. He has a scar on the side of his face, occasioned by the tooth, which is very perceptible; his under fore teeth are very wide apart. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril. Five dollars reward will be given for delivering the said fellow to me in Hanover county, near the court-house, or for securing in jail, so that I get him again.

6p John Sims.
Hanover county, April 15, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 15th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.
January 19, 1803.

PHILIP LARUS,

DENTIST.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profession, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addressed to him, opposite the Post Office, will be strictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of trust from David Rofs, Esq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Mosby, and Geo. Greenhow, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, trustees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Rofs, def't. in order to raise the sum of \$896 dollars 35 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further sum of \$361 dollars 65 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expenses of sale, the following

Estates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houses and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the said sum of money, with interest and charges as aforesaid.

AN Estate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by estimation 1500 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by said Rofs of the representatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardson, according to its known boundaries.

An Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Prospect*, containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joseph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Number 63, on which the Warehouse is built; 75, on which is a store now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-house, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The sale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. E. VAN S's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the trustees will attend and convey to the purchaser in pursuance of the trust deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be exposed to sale separately, in the order that shall appear to the trustees who may attend the most beneficial to the parties interested.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the stated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in desiring their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, } Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.
Robert Andrews, }
Joseph Prentiss, } Members of the standing committee.
Jas. Henderson,
C. Travis,

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broadbush*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of *Edward Broadbush*, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

HARDIN DAVIS,
THO'S WHITE, } Assignees.
Richmond, March 11, 1803.

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yesterday between Shockoe warehouse and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on describing the notes and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 15th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to *James Fisher* for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Uper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 10th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-house, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The sale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably postponed to the fourth Monday in May next.

J. B.
March 18, 1803.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse,

BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the court-house.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the court-house, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

AMONG the numerous publications that have been ushered into the world upon the subject of Theology, no one, perhaps, has ever been seen, more legibly stamped with absurdity on the face of it, than that shameful production, the *Age of Reason*, by Citizen Paine. The gross egotism, the vulgar sarcasms, the obscenity and the virulence which our author exhibits, when treating on this important subject, excite painful sensations in the minds of moderate Deists; while Christians pity the wretched self-deceiver. I have been led to these reflections, and also to a close examination of the first and second part, because I am told that our author intends to publish the third part of the *Age of Reason*. This writer began his literary career in January '76. It was at that period he published *Common Sense*, his celebrated pamphlet, in which he speaks of the Scriptures in the most respectful terms; and with all the zeal and affection of a firm believer, makes a number of quotations from the Bible, which he then introduced as the word of God, and of which he now says, it would be more consistent to call it the word of Demon, than the word of God. Those who fancy, that they can see a beauty in the *Age of Reason*, will say, that a man has the liberty of changing his opinion. Granted. But, to use the language of this celebrated Deist, this liberty does not extend to matters of fact. In '76, he published *Common Sense*. He published the *Age of Reason* in '94. In the former he comes forward as the warm friend of the Bible. In the latter, we are informed that he has been an unbeliever ever since he was seven or eight years of age! I will not say of Mr. Paine what he with so much politeness says of one of the prophets, that he is a liar. I will only say, that our author bears witness against himself. But here let me ask, what part of his Scripture authorities duplicity, or the promulgation of falsehood?

In *Common Sense*, at the 16th page, it is thus written: "In short, monarchy and succession have laid (not this or that kingdom only, but) the world in ashes. 'Tis a form of government which the word of God bears testimony against, and blood will attend it." And again at page 30th:

"But where, says some, is the king of America? I'll tell you friend, he reigns above, and doth not make havoc of mankind like the royal brute of Britain. Yet that we may not appear to be defective even in earthly honours, let a day be solemnly set apart for proclaiming the charter; let it be brought forth placed on the Divine law, the word of God; let a crown be placed thereon, by which the world may know, that so far as we approve monarchy, that in America the law is king." And that no doubt should remain of his being a sincere believer in the Christian religion, he proceeds thus:

"For myself, I fully and conscientiously believe, that it is the will of the Almighty, that there should be a diversity of religious opinions among us: it affords a larger field for our Christian kindness." If the reader will bear in mind the above quotations from *Common Sense*, and will attend to a few which I shall now produce from the *Age of Reason*, he must be convinced, that this writer is a living monument of human depravity, who extinguishes completely, his own reputation for veracity.

"From the time I was capable of conceiving an idea, and acting upon it by reflection," (says Mr. Paine) "I either doubted the truth of the Christian system, or thought it to be a strange affair; I scarcely knew which it was:—but I well remember when about seven or eight years of age, hearing a sermon read by a relation of mine, who was a great devotee of the Church, upon the subject of what is called Redemption by the death of the son of God. After the sermon was ended, I went into the garden, and as I was going down the garden steps (for I perfectly recollect the spot) I revolved at the recollection of what I had heard, and thought to myself that it was making God Almighty a passionate man that killed his son, when he could not revenge himself any other way; and as I was sure a man would be hanged that did such a thing, I could not see for what purpose they preached such sermons. This was not one of those kind of thoughts that had any thing in it of childish levity; it was to me a serious reflection arising from the idea I had that God was too good to do such an action, and also too almighty to be under any necessity of doing it. I believe in the same manner to this moment; and I moreover believe that any system of religion that has any thing in it that shocks the mind of a child cannot be a true system."—Taking it for granted, that every judicious

man who will attend with calm deliberation to the above quotations, will say, that Mr. Paine forfeits all claim to sincerity, I will proceed to inform him how far, and in what way, the *Age of Reason* which he pretends to remember with renewed satisfaction, operated lately on a certain person in Richmond.

A respectable young man, who was born and educated in the state of Connecticut, came to this city, some months ago, in quest of employment in the line of his profession. He made an engagement at *Rockets*, and was in a fair way to fulfil it, very much to the satisfaction of his employer, but was prevented by Thomas Paine. In a word, he was sober, industrious and a well behaved man. He revered the Holy Scriptures, and it was known to his acquaintances that he employed many of his leisure hours in reading the Bible. But, alas! he fell in, as the saying is, with this same *Age of Reason*. He read it with astonishment, and with horror. He read, and he studied, till he entirely lost his senses. He became as perfect a madman as ever was confined within the walls of Bedlam: and this book, the *Age of Reason*, was found in his pocket at the time that it was found necessary he should be confined. The young man has since been restored to the exercise of his reason: and he remembers, not with renewed satisfaction, that he read the *Age of Reason*, but with pity and abhorrence he remembers the author, from whom he has suffered an irreparable injury.

Since his recovery, the *Common Hall* of this city received an account of this affair from his own mouth. He stated to that honorable board, that he had been brought up in a religious way, and that he had always paid the greatest attention to his Bible; that on reading the *Age of Reason*, he was very much distressed, and also induced to compare it with the Scriptures, by reading first one and then the other, till he became so bewildered in his mind, that he could not tell which end of the book was uppermost: and that for many days after that period, he remembered nothing that happened. Such are the effects that have been produced by the perusal of a book, the writing of which, the author says, he remembers with renewed satisfaction! Will it be a matter of satisfaction to Mr. Paine to hear that one of his fellow-men has been deprived of his senses by reading the *Age of Reason*? Or does he expect to repeat his declaration and say, "I remembered with renewed satisfaction, and congratulated myself most sincerely, on having written the former part of the *Age of Reason*," when the Ruler of the Universe shall judge mankind? When the last trumpet shall be blown—when that Sovereign Being, who has been assailed by our author's blasphemy, shall assemble at his bar, all Adam's progeny, this champion of Deism, will remember the *Age of Reason* with pangs and agonies that cannot be described, unless he speedily repents and implores mercy.

In the 1st part of the *Age of Reason*, our author says, "I believe in the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy." And what does this writer mean by religious duties? He can only be supposed to mean those duties which God requires at our hands. And if there are religious duties, which we are bound to perform, it certainly must be correct to say, that we are under a law to God; and when we violate that law, as for instance, Mr. Paine did when he made this young man completely unhappy, it shows, at once, the necessity of the doctrine of repentance.

At the 9th page of the 1st part of the *Age of Reason*, the author expresses himself in the following words: "Nothing that is here said can apply, even with the most distant disrespect, to the real character of Jesus Christ. He was a virtuous and an amiable man. The morality that he preached and practised was of the most benevolent kind; and though similar systems of morality had been preached by Confucius, and by some of the Greek philosophers, many years before; by the Quakers since, and by many good men in all ages, it has not been exceeded by any." And at the 86th page of the 2d part of the *Age of Reason*, when speaking of the person of Jesus, he says, that his mere existence is a matter of indifference, about which there is no ground either to believe or disbelieve, and which comes under the common head of, *It may be so, and what then?* "Any person supposes, that any thing can be wanting to complete this man's condemnation; the two last quotations stand ready to seal it. Lost to all sense of consistency, and incapable of shame, this writer has plunged himself into such a labyrinth of absurdities, that his Deistical brethren will forever be unable to place him in any other point of view, than that of a man, who has no fixed principles on the subject of Theology.

Our author, at the 1st page of the 2d part of the *Age of Reason*, makes these assertions: "It has happened that all the answers that I have seen to the former part of the *Age of Reason*, has been written by priests, and these pious men, like their predecessors, contend and wrangle, and understand the Bible. Each understands it differently, but each understands it best, and they have agreed in nothing, but in telling their readers that Thomas Paine understands it not."

In speaking of priests, it is understood that Mr. Paine means preachers of the gospel: and when he asserts that they have agreed in nothing, but in telling their readers that Thomas Paine understands it (the Bible) not, I should doubt of the truth of the Christian religion, if I could possibly believe this accusation to be true. But the charge which he exhibits is not true. Preachers of every Christian denomination agree in all the essential points of religion. They all believe, that man, in his present state, is a being very different from what he originally was when he came out of the hands of a gracious Creator. They believe, that man is a fallen creature, disposed by nature to sin against his maker, and that the way of his recovery is, through grace and redemption by Jesus Christ. They believe, that the Divine law requires of all those among whom the gospel has been preached, repentance towards God and faith in the Redeemer. What then are we to think of our author, when he says, that they have agreed in nothing, relative to the doctrines of the Bible, but in telling their readers that Thomas Paine understands it not?

"It is better, far better," (says Mr. Paine) "that we permitted it if it were possible, a thousand Devils to roam at large, and to preach publicly the doctrine of Devils, if there were any such, than that we permitted one such impostor or monster as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, and the Bible prophets, to come with the pretended word of God, in his mouth, and have credit among us." This, to be sure, is enough in all conscience. And for what reason is it, that this wholesale dealer in defamation takes such delight in traducing amiable characters? Can he suppose that this kind of language will bring the Bible into disrepute? Or is he so vain as to fancy, for a moment, that the *Age of Reason* is to overturn the Christian religion? This book, which he pretends to remember with renewed satisfaction, has brought our author into disrepute: it marks his character with indelible disgrace. For while this Deistical champion is printing volumes of scurrility with a vain hope of bringing into contempt the Christian religion—while he is writing his *Age of Reason*, in which he calls the Jewish kings a parcel of rascals, and the prophets liars, he exhibits a specimen of self-condemnation that has scarcely been paralleled in the history of man.

LUCIUS.

Richmond, 20th April, 1803.
P. S. I had assumed the above signature before the *Two Essays*, on a different subject, appeared in this paper: and I hope no person will attribute this article to that writer. I have no pretension to the profound knowledge, the acuteness of investigation, and charms of eloquence with which his essays are adorned.

Richmond, 25th April, 1803.

MR. DAVIS,

YOU will oblige one of the subscribers to your useful paper, by publishing the following address to Timoleon.

To TIMOLEON.

SIR,
I HAVE ever been of opinion, that he who publishes any thing in a newspaper, or elsewhere, which, if true, may discredit another, and if false is a calumny, ought not to publish under a feigned signature. I have thought also, that when any man shall make a narration, and boast that he can prove it in a court of justice, he ought to supply the man entitled to call him before any such tribunal, with his real name: that the person so entitled may use it in a writ, without the hazard of a misnomer. If the public shall consider these sentiments as correct, I hesitate not to say, that it must consider you as incorrect, because you have offended against both: for you have made a narrative, which, if true, must operate to the discredit of Mr. Keeling Terrell, and if false, is calumnious against that gentleman, and this you have done in the newspaper called the *Examiner*, of the 13th of April current. However, as you have appeared under an assumed signature, I shall answer you in the same way, taking care, at the same time, to avoid all calumny against those whose true names I shall mention.

I reside in Richmond, I was present in the court-house of the county of Henrico, (which is also the court-house of the city) on the 12th day of this month.—

There, I saw a young man named John Harvey appear before the last mentioned court, to answer for a supposed breach of the peace. The magistrates thought him guilty, and he was bound to keep the peace for one year, towards all the citizens of this commonwealth generally, and Keeling Terrell (also a young man) in particular. John Baker, William Lindsay, Peyton Randolph, — Conway, Charles W. Grymes and — Cary were also called to answer to a charge, for their having broken the peace, and being feared on that and other accounts. They all appeared to be young men.—Keeling Terrell was called to the book, and discharged, or before the examination of Mr. Harvey had discharged, Peyton Randolph and — Conway, and that being done, he was sworn as to John Baker and William Lindsay. He swore, that on the night of March 30th, (to the best of my remembrance as to date) he, being in bed, and asleep, was awakened by a noise at the door of his bed-chamber, which had been left open, with the key on the inside; that some one seemed to remove the key, and instantly put it on the other side of the door, and therewith locked it, he, at the same time, having offered than once called aloud to know who was there, but received no answer. Soon after, he saw a stream of flame come through the key-hole, as from a pipe, and soon was almost suffocated by a fumigation in his room which was extremely offensive;—that he then run to the door, which he found locked, and afterwards to the window, the sash of which he raised, for the admission of fresh air. He then discovered in the street all, whose recognizances had been last called, (perhaps he also named John Harvey) and he swore that he heard them talk, as if they had wished to know the effect which the fumigation had on him, and heard one of them say, that he supposed he was at his window, and would fire that way, and that he soon after heard the explosion of a pistol, which (as he thought) emitted a ball which struck the house: that next day, the door was opened for him by some one from without, and that then, he found on the outside thereof, he bought pods of red Indian pepper, which gave him reason to believe that the nauseous fumigation with which he had been oppressed, proceeded from the flame of it, blown through the key-hole by a pipe: that having had reason to fear further ill usage, he complained, on oath, of the outrage above narrated, and stated his fears to a magistrate, then not knowing on whom the guilt of blowing in the nauseous flame ought to have been fixed; but supposing it to have been with the consent of all; but that he feared no further injury from the gentlemen whom he had just discharged from prosecution. He also swore to the continuance of his fears from the two under examination. For them Mr. Conway and Mr. Randolph appeared as witnesses, and, to the best of my remembrance, were the only witnesses examined as to the fumigation. Two others were examined as to subsequent facts, and their testimony rather tended to confirm than to refute or weaken that of Mr. Terrell. The court bound the gentlemen then under examination, and Mr. Terrell instantly released Mr. Grymes and Mr. Carey, without any examination or further charge.

This, I believe to be a fair statement of facts, as they appeared at the hearing, and, if Timoleon thinks it otherwise, I wish to have my errors pointed out.

Before I proceed further, I shall define the terms which I shall use. By a federalist I mean, a friend to the constitution of the United States, and all the amendments which have been made, or hereafter shall be made thereto, agreeably to the provision therein for that purpose, and an enemy to all other innovations on that instrument.

By an anti-federalist I mean, a person who, however he may pretend to esteem that instrument, and such amendments, has no objection to its being altered by the congress alone, which, in his opinion, may enact laws which may counteract all, or any of the articles thereof.

You seem to have distinguished federalists from the republican youth of Richmond: according to you, then, a federalist is not a republican.

I again mean by a republican in America, one who considers, that the government of the United States ought to be administered agreeably to the constitution and amendments, mentioned under the first definition, as the supreme law of the land, and laws strictly within it as such: and I consider the words "a federalist" and "a republican" as synonymous. As, then, the youth mentioned by you are not federalists, but they not better be termed the anti-federal or democratic youth of Richmond? Federalist delights in the distinct distribution

No part of whose testimony was refuted, unless it can be called a refutation, that it was sworn, that the muzzle of the pistol, when fired, was not directed towards the house.

of executive, legislative and judicial powers, and submits the nation to the government of those who possess them independently of each other, while they act agreeably to the constitution and the laws. Democracy is fond of no such distinction, contends that every man is a law to himself, and possesses the power avenging himself, and so tends to anarchy. In a federalist acting up to his principles, there can be no iniquity, because he squares his actions by the law. The federal iniquity of which you speak, therefore, is a solecism; yet, I do not pretend to say, that no federalist, or pretended federalist rather, can be guilty of iniquity; but I assert, that when he is, he is guilty of acting against the principles of federalism.

By malice again, I mean, that temper of mind, which disposes a man to do a deliberate injury to another.

Having thus fixed on terms, I proceed to say, that I had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Charles Wyndham Grymes, and Mr. Keeling Terrell, and esteemed both. I considered both as men of correct manners, of mild dispositions, as men of honor and honesty, and well fitted to make good members of society. You, on the other hand, while you endeavour to exalt the character of the former, really depress it below its due limits, and have attempted to sink that of the latter below ridicule and contempt. I join you most heartily in all the praises which you bestow on Mr. Grymes; but I cannot applaud you, when you endeavour to detract from his bravery, by seeming to say, and to me you appear to say, that he sent a challenge to a man whom he considered as a coward, for I do not consider you as saying that Mr. Grymes was unacquainted with the circumstances of the patient hearing which Mr. Terrell gave (according to you) to the man, who exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate upon him, or his tame submission to the blows of his fellow federalist, with as little noise as a pulpet-cushion. On the other hand, you seem to admit, that Mr. Grymes knew of these things, and that Mr. Terrell was not, as you say he certainly was not, a man of courage; and, I think had he known all this, he would not have challenged Mr. Terrell. I, on the other hand, believe Mr. Terrell to be a man of calm, cool, deliberate, and determined courage, one who is ever willing to avoid and never seeks a quarrel; and one too, who would not calmly take the lie, except from a drunken man, a fool, or a blackguard, and one who would not receive a beating, even from a federalist, without opposition, unless the federalist had been a Hercules, and, in that case, I think the boasts of the latter character, would have been ill timed. It is strange, however, that I, who was known to be the friend of Mr. Terrell, should never have heard of the pusillanimous manner in which he acted on these occasions; but I shall be open to conviction, when in your own name, you shall be able to convict him of having told a lie, and to produce the man by name and surname, who, on that account (to use your own language) branded him to his face, with every opprobrious epithet which the English language affords. Till then, I shall satisfy myself with a belief, that he neither told a wilful lie, nor heard such epithets bestowed upon him, without discovering a proper resentment against the insult. I shall treat the beating which, you say, he sustained with patience, in the same manner. You say too, that Mr. Grymes and Mr. Terrell were friends. I also thought so. Mr. Grymes seemed to me to be a correct man, and, in my opinion, he would not have admitted a liar, a mischief maker, a tattler, a destroyer of confidential conversations into his company, much less to his bosom, and, late in March, they seemed to me to entertain a friendship for each other; and, surely, your performance has in this respect detracted much from the correctness of Mr. Grymes; but, I think, that no one of these faults and even crimes can ever be fixed on Mr. Terrell, that if they could be so fixed, it is impossible but that the republican youth of Richmond (as you call them) who suffered by his wickedness, also entertained resentment against him, and, in such case, when they deliberately did him an injury, by the fumigation, and at least, holding out that they, or some of them, would shoot towards him, in order that they might confine him to the stench, did it maliciously. If they considered him as servile, or despicable, or as a butt, I would ask even Timoleon, whether a fumigation of a nature which might have endangered life, could have been considered by them as a funny trick, or friendly joke passed off on an intimate and respectable friend? I would ask, if a perfect stranger were justifiable in thus abusing him, if Mr. Conway, the other fumigator, ought not as a friend to have prevented it, and whether Mr. Grymes, if he was then Mr. Terrell's friend, ought not to have given him notice, and thereby to have prevented it?

In court, I believe it was, that Mr. Terrell first knew who the fumigators were. Till then, he must have supposed all equally guilty, except he judged from feeling, and in that way had laid aside his fears of future injury from Mr. Randolph Mr. Conway. The former instantly came forward as a witness, and acknowledged himself, on oath, to have been one of the fumigators. Mr. Randolph also came forward as a witness, and it is from them, and them only, that we have the temper of the fumigators proved.—That the thing was done, no man has denied, and of the temper with which it was done, every one must judge for himself, from the circumstances, and, perhaps, not from Timoleon, for it is he who has spoken the truth, it must have been done with malice. Indeed, the memoir of Grymes would be much more agreeable, were these things untrue, which Timoleon has asserted. I have been known as a friend of Mr. Terrell. Your performance, Timoleon, is the first thing which ever suggested to my mind, that Mr. Terrell was guilty of the crimes which you lay to his charge, did I believe it, I would charge him with them, & unless he could prove them, cast him off forever. But I am a Federalist, and I suppose the charges are only to be heard amongst antifederalists, & it so. This is another proof of their malice, and, surely, no one can want that other, who ever read the performance of Timoleon, which has ascribed the duel on a challenge from one called a republican youth, to federal iniquity, which has charged Mr. Terrell (their companion, though a federalist) as the watchful purveyor, or cooked up slander against those youths, for those whom he calls the sages, and elders of the federal faction, and which has called the youthful second of Mr. Terrell, an inveterate federalist, as if he had grown grey in that honorable persuasion; but, above all, the malice of those whom you defend, or your own malice, is proved beyond a doubt, when, towards the close, you would not suffer it to be believed, that your dying friend, (whom you have denominated, and I think properly denominated, "amiable, accomplished and brave, after he had attempted to kill, and had challenged his former friend, through whose clothes, as I have been told, his bullet passed, and against whom he had twice fired, after receiving a tender of friendship from him) to go to the grave, without charging the conduct of that gentleman as rascally, though he must have known, that he was himself first in fault, first by not giving Mr. Terrell such notice to enable him to avoid the fumigation, and secondly, by sending him the challenge, though he knew that Mr. Terrell had released him from the prosecution, as soon as he knew that he was not deeply in fault.

In short, Timoleon, I shall consider Mr. Terrell as clear of all the charges you have laid against him, until I have had better proof of their truth, and hope that the names of Mr. Grymes will excuse me for defending his reputation against your imputed inconsistencies.

VERAX.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

[VIA NEW-YORK.]

LONDON, March 7.

As the petition for the repeal of the Tonnage duties will, we are informed, be taken into consideration next Wednesday, we apprehend the discussion will be one of the heaviest, and most important during the present session; and it ought ever to be remembered, that the preponderance of British power and glory has arisen entirely from its maritime spirit, interest and influence.

The Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, has written to the Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees, informing him, that the government had approved of his proposal to transport the companies of gypsies and other strollers, arrested on the 21st Nov. and on the 6th Dec. last. "The former," adds the Minister, "are not on their arrival to be restored to perfect liberty—they must be subjected to a superintendence more or less severe; the latter, in consequence of their morals being less depraved, of their ability to labor, and of their inclination to procure subsistence for their families, may even at the times of lacking be employed in the cultivation of the land, or in any other works."

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 13th February, contains the following article: "Among the experiments and progress in rural economy, which for their utility merit publication, were distinguished those of Counsellor Holmsmaire, Director of the estates and lordships of the Imperial family. This economist has, in his sheep's walks, in Hungary, more than 24,000 sheep of the Spanish breed. As he had of late years lost many of them by the malady of the skin, which affect those animals, he determined to inoculate all his sheep with the virus of that malady. He was previously as-

sured of the success and efficacy of Vaccination. This experiment took place successively on 8000 lambs and 2000 sheep. None perished, and there were but a very few on whom the matter did not operate. Mr. Holmsmaire has again inoculated 1000 of these animals, and put them among other sheep disordered by this kind of small pox. None were infected notwithstanding that the communication which would necessarily, have been contagious, if the principle of the disorder had not been destroyed by inoculation."

From the *Paris Argus*, a federal ministerial paper.

PARIS, February 5.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains an article touching on the various reports, which have been insidiously circulated, in this country, by the disaffected, for the purpose of alarming the proprietors of national property. It also notices the mischievous rumours, propagated by the same party and by the same means, to excite alarm about the troops lately embarked at Toulon, &c. &c. That such alarms proceed from the same quarter, which inundated this country with forged assignats, and who publicly proclaimed their intention of starving thirty millions of people, and who say that assassination is no crime; no one can deny. We persist in asserting, that every attempt to disturb the tranquillity of France is an act of the same faction in England. Foreigners may not understand the political legerdemain of the party: we can assure them we do. Can it be denied, when the English newspapers are continually preaching sedition and insurrection in the French army, that something more is meant, than meets the common eye? no doubt it is the aim of the detestable faction to replunge France in the horrors of a civil war. In that sanguinary wish, however they will fortunately be disappointed. Posterity will scarcely believe, that a nation calling itself civilized, should use every means, to excite rebellion and discord in a neighbouring country that has suffered such a terrible convulsion from civil anarchy and revolution, as France.

All Paris is become a Mason's Lodge, as every one has the grip.

We are sorry to hear that Madame Bonaparte is very ill with the masonic or fashionable complaint called the grip.

The celebrated French actress, Clairon, died a few days since.

February 7.

They write from Brussels that the camp to be formed under the walls of that city, will consist of 16,000 men. A great number of Austrian, Prussian and Batavian Generals, as well as a great number of foreigners are expected in that city to see the Grand Review, which will take place on the arrival of the First Consul at Brussels.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday states, that more than 60,000 soldiers have volunteered their services to St. Domingo, 15,000 are only wanted for the present.

Mr. Lucian Bonaparte has been appointed President of the second class of the National Institute, and Mr. Suard, perpetual secretary. To the functions of the latter, there is a salary attached of 6000 francs per annum. Both offices were, however, very strongly contested. The abbe Morelet was opposed to Mr. Lucian, and Mr. Fontaines to Mr. Suard.

February 9.

Last Sunday the following Presentation was made to the First Consul, by Mr. Livingston the America Envoy: Mr. Charles Wilkes, Treasurer of the New-York Bank.

In the evening Madame Bonaparte had her party. A New Rule is just adopted. Formerly, all those, who had been once presented to Madame Bonaparte, had a right to go to her assemblage in the evening of the parade. But so many availed themselves of this right, that her parties were crowded to inconvenience. In consequence of this, a New Regulation has taken place, and now, no one can be admitted, without a Card.—The last parade day, the English, certainly, did not contribute to augment this crowd: for Lord Whitworth told them, they ought not to go, if they were not invited to dinner, which he took care they should not be, as he has long been in the practice of keeping, as well for the Parade Dinner, as for the Ministerial Circles, in general, at least twenty Tickets given him, for the express purpose of obliging his Countrymen, unemployed in his pocket. His Lordship may have reasons, with which we are not acquainted; but this we know, that all the English in Paris, cry out against him, and every evening other Foreigner his Ambassador.

February 14.

Last Thursday, in spite of the cold weather, and the grip; the Consul CAMBACERES'S Assembly was very numerously attended. Among the Company we noticed Lord WHITWORTH, and his amiable DUTCHNESS, with the whole of the Corps Diplomatique.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND.—

—ENTERED—

Brig Rover, Luce, Norfolk.
Sch. Polly, Green, do.
Favourite, Weymouth, N. York.
Betsey, Russell, Baltimore.

—CLEARED—

Essex, Webster, Newbury-Port.
Republican, Oates, N. York.
Sloop Fair Trader, Lewis, N. York.

A HINT.

It is respectfully suggested to the Executive of Virginia whether prudence would not dictate, and economy justify, the providing at public expense, a fire engine to be kept at the Manufactory of arms to be ready if any accident should again happen there similar to what did a few nights ago. When the vast amount of public property centered in that extensive, and important building is reflected on, the price of an engine, compared with the additional security it would afford, will be found to be a perfect bagatelle.

In the present state of things, if a spark should catch the building, the inevitable lapse of time before the City engines could be got up there would ensure the complete destruction of these valuable works. In the first place, after the fire is discovered, an express must be sent to give the alarm, if in the night, the fire bell is to be rung, then the Citizens have to dress themselves, get out their engines and draw them by hand above a mile, all which time the fire rages unopposed—and has by then perhaps become invincible—whereas by the immediate aid of an engine the people employed there might arrest its progress before much mischief could be done, or further assistance had.—Besides this building, the Penitentiary would also be more speedily relieved from danger in like cases, by the same engine.—If our Executive appreciate these remarks properly, they will lose no time in providing an Engine for the Armory.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we present the following LETTER to our readers. For although we are of opinion that our government should have pursued different measures with regard to New Orleans, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our satisfaction that the usual privilege of deposit is restored.—From the present complexion of affairs on the eastern continent, we however dread the same interruption to our commerce will again soon take place; which would have been prevented, had the measures recommended by Mr. Ross been adopted.

From the *National Intelligencer*, dated April 19.

The following important Letter has been this day sent by Express to New-Orleans.

OFFICIAL.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to impart to you, without a moment's delay, that by dispatches which I have just received from my government, brought by a brig of war of the King my master, dispatched for this purpose alone, I see confirmed all the assurances which I gave you on various preceding occasions, when I received information of the difficulties, which the citizens of the United States experienced in consequence of being deprived of the place of deposit on the Spanish Banks of the Mississippi, by decree of the Intendant of New-Orleans. His Catholic Majesty, as just in his resolutions as desirous of living in the greatest harmony with the U. States, has provided that the deposit should continue at New-Orleans until the two governments shall come to an agreement about another equivalent place; and so the end that this Royal provision may be promptly and punctually carried into effect, the necessary orders are communicated to the Intendant and to the Captain-General of Louisiana, of which I transmit you the originals, in order that you may be pleased to forward them to New-Orleans.

I hasten to acquaint you of it with much satisfaction, in order that you may communicate it to the President of the United States, as soon as possible; and I pray God to preserve your life many years.

Washington, April 19, 1803.

I kiss your hand,
Your most obedient, & faithful serv't,
THE MARQUIS OF CASSA YRUJO.
James Madison, Esquire.

W A R

From the last European intelligence, we may conclude, that hostilities have, ere now, commenced between Great Britain and France.—The consequences

which shall hence result to this country, are at present doubtful, and depend in a great measure upon the conduct of our Executive.—If the government of the United States act with prudence, firmness and resolution, we have nothing to fear, but every thing to hope—we may look for an increase of commerce, an addition to our husbandry, great improvements in our manufactures and the mechanical arts, and in general prosperity throughout the Union.—But if on the other hand, weak and pusillanimous steps be pursued, the citizens of America will be involved in calamities greater than even those, under which the subjects of the Powers at war will labour.—They will suffer depredations from the tyranny and caprice both of France and England.—Our sea ports will be made common to the plundering arms of their cruisers and privateers.—Our seamen will be dragged one day on board the ships of the king of Britain, and on another compelled to fight for Bonaparte.—Without a navy to protect our commerce, without an army to defend our coasts we shall be exposed incessantly both to pirates and hostile invaders.—There will be no security for the property of the American merchant on the ocean, or for that of the planter when carried to the store of the exporter.—The citizens of Britain and France, will traffic with infinite more security, than those of the United States; the former will not risk their property abroad unless protected by an armed force, but the latter will navigate the seas, equally exposed as an unarmed European in the deserts of Arabia.—The American commerce will be reduced from its present flourishing state, to a condition the most degrading among maritime powers.—Our arts will consequently decline, and our manufactures will be in a manner annihilated.—Such effects will consequently flow from a weak and wavering policy, on the part of our administration.—We trust however this shall not be the case, and that measures will be immediately taken for putting the American navy in a situation, that shall render us respected both by France and England, and that an army will be embodied capable of defending our sea port towns, against any force that may dare to infringe the rights of neutrality.—This we confess might have been done with more effect, and ease, had the present administration not departed from that plan of prudent defence, pursued by their predecessors; and disbanded premature-

ly the army and fleet, which the revenue of the United States might always have supported, without putting the citizen to any inconvenience, or laying the countryman under unnecessary and oppressive taxation.—If the hostile measures pursued by Britain and France shall render it necessary for the United States to take a part and engage in defence of their liberty and their property; we hope that the spirit of party and faction will not be a bar in the way of uniting us with that power, which can be most advantageous in defending our rights and promoting our commerce.—When matters arrive at this crisis, we flatter ourselves, that intrigue and election tricks shall be laid aside, and that every person shall most cordially unite in the same cause, the cause of their country, their property, and liberty.

Celestial Phenomenon.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th instant, says, "Yesterday about two o'clock, many persons in the street of this city were occupied in contemplating the singular phenomenon of the Sun, the Moon, and a Star a short distance below the moon, all shining at the same instant."—It is a pity when phenomena in the heavens are observed, that the Editors of News-papers are not more careful in giving the public the particulars.—There is certainly nothing uncommon in seeing the moon at the same instant with the sun, and when the apparent place of any of the planets, or the fixed stars of the first magnitude are near the moon, they are also visible.—Such phenomena may be seen every month.

The Vice-President of the United States arrived in Charleston on Sunday the 10th instant.

No nation is in general more liberal to settlers than the English.—The following ought to stimulate our government to adopt a similar plan in order to colonize those parts which do not offer sufficient advantages to the purchaser. Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Trinidad, to their correspondent in Baltimore, dated 17th Feb. 1803.

"The British commissioners have arrived here from England, and grants of land will, as we learn, be very soon made. Encouragement will be given not only to men of fortune, as planters and great proprietors, but to small proprietors, and to every description of British artisans and mechanics, who may choose to come here from the mother country, or

the United States to seek their fortunes. To this last description of persons, (artisans, mechanics and planters) the following encouragements are offered:

"Rations and lodging for 12 months; an allotment of 10 acres of land upon arrival, assistance towards building a small house; all the necessary implements of husbandry; and as soon as one third part of the land is brought under cultivation, a regular conveyance of the whole, subject to a trifling quit rent, but to a heavy fine upon sale.

"We suppose this last condition is for the purpose of preventing land jobbing.

"We take it for granted, that the British government has given proper instructions to this effect, to their minister in the United States, in case any British subject should make application to him."

By the ship Margaret, captain George Cleveland, from Salou near Barcelona, arrived at Salem in 35 days passage, the following information is received:

The Margaret was at Malta the 10 January, where she left the frigates Chesapeake, John Adams, and New-York, and the schooner Enterprise bound off Tripoli in 4 day or two. The Chesapeake was to come home shortly, under the command of captain Baron. Bonaparte has declared War against the Dey of Algiers. This news was not doubted at Barcelona. It was reported that the Dey had made enormous demands upon England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the United States. The Tripolitans were expected to come out in the Spring; and the Americans complained loudly of the want of some small cruisers which would be much more serviceable than frigates.

Salem Gaz.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Meredith Walker, of the county of Halifax, to secure a debt due from him to John Clark, will be sold at John Jenkins's, in the said county of Halifax, on the 7th of May next,

Two Negro Women, by the names of Chloe and Hannah, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

Berryman Green, Trustee.
Houston Clark, Trustee.

April 14, 1803.

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff, AGAINST Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. In Chan'y

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Tete,
Thos. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and the public generally, that he has returned to this city, and commenced the TAYLOR'S BUSINESS, in the house a little above Wilkinson's tavern, and directly opposite Dr. Cringan's medicine store, where he is ready to discharge with neatness and punctuality all work in his line that he may be entrusted with.

Thos. Courtney.

Wanted immediately, two Journeyman Taylors, to whom constant employ will be given, and their wages at the end of every week.
April 17.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Thomas E. Pleasants, bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late merchant of the county of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Saturday the 30th inst. when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said commission, are requested to attend, in order to choose one or more assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Proffier and Moncreux, two of the assignees heretofore appointed, but have refused to act.

Robert Brooke, Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners, Office,
Richmond, April 25, 1803.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING.



Never beaten but once and then by accident WAS imported from London by John Hoopes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, some times ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Matay. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the swiftest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Croby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 40 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blöze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutin's filly at Epom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilton's Cautive, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potios out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brals, Lord Egremont's Fraculous, and Lord Darlington's Albion. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Titchfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur, or, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Amptill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door): 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, gratis; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above

mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure. ISHAM RANDOLPH. Amptill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, by Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an over-seer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is fown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat in on fallowed and manured land, and put in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession. I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. There will be sold infamities, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 400 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Tea excellent MULES, well broke to the wagon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt. All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser. I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel McCraw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803.

KNOWSLEY,



THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands; inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the fleet, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on Sandy Point the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied gratis, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock: This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 700 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel's 1a, and was six years old last May, and no more."

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]"

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801." CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 184. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and to continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstake of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. William's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baffo, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstake of 50 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scott, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 14bs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Alparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 22, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Engleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Tebbrook's Mumbog. See Cal. for 1800—72 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, beating 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Hemmings's b. h. Florio, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that no thing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD.



So famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expense it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable he may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two boys and a daughter; the two boys are four and five years old, and the daughter is two years old; her first husband, whose name was Cooper Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail to that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

At a superior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803.

BETWEEN

Overton Colby and James Gregory, surviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George P. Norton, surviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackelford, and Beverley Whiting, administrators of the estate of Francis Whiting.

Plaintiffs

AND William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age. Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 56lbs. 3/6

Hominy per do 56lbs. 3/6

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFORD, & Co. 31st March, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county, lying on Difficult Run, containing 108 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Aquia, called Athy's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres, Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1000 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanfemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanfemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocottan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the icthyce. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky.—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princetrees, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS. Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bedford Washington, Mount Vernon do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn do.

August 30.

apt.